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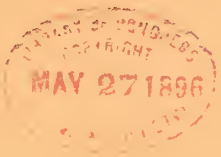
Chafin's Lives of the Presidents.



CHAFIN'S

Lives of the Presidents

OF THE

United States of America.

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BY

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WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.

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PREFACE.

This book contains over 2,000 dates and 750 names. Its value consists in these being absolutely correct. In each instance the best authorities have been consulted, and so absolutely certain are we that there is not a mistake in it that we will give the first person who finds a mistake five copies of the book for each mistake. Our object has been to make it a handy and reliable reference book for voters and students.

E. W. C.

Waukesha, Wis., May, 1896.

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LIVES

OF

The Presidents of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

First President of the United States, was born in the County of Westmoreland, Virginia, February 22, 1732. His father, Augustine Washington, and his mother, Mary Ball, had six children—four sons and two daughters — George being the eldest. He received a common English education, and at the age of nineteen was appointed one of the adjutant-generals of his state, with the rank of major. He was soon after appointed colonel, which position he held until 1758. At the age of twenty-seven he married Mrs. Martha Custis, a wealthy widow about three months his junior, and the mother of two children. In 1759 he was elected to the House of Burgesses, and continued to be returned to that body for fifteen years, with the exception of short intervals, and officiating as justice of the peace. In 1774 Washington was elected one of the delegates to represent Virginia in the First Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, and held the office until June 15, 1775, when he was appointed by that body commander-in-chief of the American army. He held that position until he brought the Revolutionary War to a successful termination; then he returned to Annapolis, where Congress was in session, and resigned his commission December 23, 1783. In May, 1787, he was elected to the convention which met in Philadelphia for the purpose of framing a

1779, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to treat with Great Britain for peace and commerce. He was soon after appointed Minister to Holland, and re-called in July, 1781, to Paris. In January, 1785, he was appointed Minister to England, and occupied that post until 1788, when he resigned and returned home. He was elected first Vice-President of the United States, and took the oath of office April 21, 1789, which office he held, by re-election, until March 4, 1797. He was elected President in 1796, and took the oath of office March 4, 1797, at Philadelphia. He was defeated for a re-election, and, at the close of his official term, he retired to his farm at Quincy, where he died July 4, 1826.

John Adams held office over twenty-five years. He died moderately well off.

Adams' Cabinet.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts, . . .	March, 1797
John Marshall, Virginia, ...	May 13, 1800

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut, ...	March, 1797
Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts, ...	Dec. 31, 1800

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

James McHenry, Maryland, ...	March, 1797
Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts, ...	May 13, 1800
Roger Griswold, Connecticut, ...	Feb. 3, 1801

*SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Benjamin Stoddart, Maryland, ...	May 21, 1798

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Charles Lee, Virginia, ...	March, 1797

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Jacob Habersham, Georgia, ...	March, 1797

* See page 49.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

Third President of the United States, was born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, April 13, 1743. He was educated at William and Mary College, Virginia, and graduated in 1762. After leaving college he studied law, and in 1769 he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. In 1772 he was married to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a wealthy widow, twenty-three years of age. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775, and in 1776 he was chosen chairman of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence, and was the author of that glorious instrument which was the foundation of American liberty. He was elected to a seat in the Virginia Assembly during the summer of 1776, and resigned his seat in Congress. He continued in the Assembly in 1777 and 1778. In June, 1779, Jefferson succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia, and held the office two years. He was elected to Congress in 1783, and was chairman of the committee to whom the treaty of peace with England was referred. In May, 1784, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Europe, to assist Adams and Franklin in negotiating treaties of commerce. In 1785 Congress appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and he remained there until 1789. On his return home Washington offered him a seat in his cabinet, as Secretary of State, which he accepted and held until December 31, 1793. In 1796 Jefferson was elected Vice-President of the United States, and took his seat March 4, 1797. On the 17th of February, 1801, he was elected President by the House of Representatives, the electors having failed to make a choice, and took the oath of office March 4, 1801, at Washington, D. C. In 1804 he was re-elected, and took the oath of office March 4, 1805. After completing his second term he retired

to "Monticello," where, in the language of Daniel Webster, "he lived as became a wise man," and died July 4, 1826.

Jefferson held office about thirty years. He died so poor that, if Congress had not given $20,000 for his library, he would have been bankrupt.

Jefferson's Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James Madison, Virginia, ... March 5, 1801

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts, ... March, 1801
Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, ... Jan. 26, 1802

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts, . . . March 4, 1801

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Benjamin Stoddart, Maryland, ... March, 1801
Robert Smith, Maryland, ... Jan. 20, 1802
Jacob Crowninshield, Massachusetts, . . March 2, 1805

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Levi Lincoln, Massachusetts, ... March 5, 1801
Robert Smith, Maryland, ... March 2, 1805
John Breckenridge, Kentucky, ... Dec. 25, 1805
Cæsar A. Rodney, Delaware, ... Jan. 20, 1807

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Jacob Habersham, Georgia, ... March, 1801
Gideon Granger, Connecticut, ... Jan. 26, 1802

JAMES MADISON,

Fourth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. At the age of seventeen years he entered Princeton College, N. J., where he graduated in 1771, and commenced the study of the law. In 1776 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, and in 1778 was elected to the Executive Council of the

state. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1779; was a member of that body three years, and a member of the Legislature of Virginia from 1784 to 1786. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1789, and held the office eight years, during which time (1794) he married Mrs. Dolly Paine Todd, a young widow, twenty-three years of age. He was elected a member of the Virginia Assembly in 1797. In 1801 Jefferson appointed him Secretary of State, which office he held eight years. He was the successful candidate for the presidency in 1808, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809. He was re-elected in 1812, and took the oath of office March 4, 1813. At the close of his second term he retired to his home at Montpelier, and died June 28, 1836.

Madison held office about thirty-two years. He was economical, and died rich.

Madison's Cabinet.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Robert Smith, Maryland,	March 6, 1809
James Monroe, Virginia,	Nov. 25, 1811

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania,	March, 1809
George W. Campbell, Tennessee,	Feb. 9, 1814
Alexander James Dallas, Pennsylvania,	Oct. 6, 1814

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

William Eustis, Massachusetts,	March 7, 1809
John Armstrong, New York,	Jan. 19, 1813
James Monroe, Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1814
William Harris Crawford, Georgia,	March 2, 1815

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Paul Hamilton, South Carolina,	March 7, 1809
William Jones, Pennsylvania,	Jan. 12, 1813
Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts,	Dec. 17, 1814

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Cæsar A. Rodney, Delaware, ...	March, 1809
William Pinkney, Maryland, ...	Dec. 11, 1811
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, ...	Feb. 10, 1814

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Gideon Granger, Connecticut, ...	March, 1809
Return J. Meigs, Jr., Ohio, ...	March 17, 1814

JAMES MONROE,

Fifth President of the United States, was born on the 28th of April, 1758, in the County of Westmoreland, Virginia, and graduated at William and Mary College in 1776. He then joined the Continental Army, where he remained three years, and was promoted to the rank of captain. He then commenced the study of law under Thomas Jefferson, and in 1782 he was elected to the Virginia Legislature. The next year he was chosen one of the Executive Council, in which he continued until 1783, when he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and held that office three years. During his attendance at New York (in 1785), as a member of Congress, he married a daughter of Mr. L. Kortright. In 1787 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1788 he was a member of the convention to decide upon the adoption of the new Constitution. He was elected United States Senator in 1788, and at the expiration of his term, in 1794, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Versailles, and was re-called in 1796. In 1799 he was elected Governor of Virginia, and served the constitutional term of three years. In 1803 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to France, to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana. In 1810 he was elected to the Legislature, and the same year was commissioned Minister Plenipotentiary to England. In 1811 Mr. Monroe was again elected Governor of

Virginia, but was soon after appointed Secretary of State by President Madison, and in 1814 he was appointed to the War Department, which he took without relinquishing the former post. He was elected President of the United States in 1816, and was inaugurated March 4, 1817; he was re-elected in 1820, and took the oath of office March 5, 1821, the 4th being Sunday. His term of office expired March 4, 1825, and he retired to his residence in Loudon County, Virginia, where he resided until 1831, when he removed to New York City, and took up his residence with his son-in-law. He died on the 4th of July, 1831.

Monroe held office twenty-six years. He died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives.

Monroe's Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts,	March 5, 1817

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

William Harris Crawford, Georgia,	March 5, 1817

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Isaac Shelby, Kentucky,	March 5, 1817
John Caldwell Calhoun, South Carolina,	Dec. 16, 1817

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts,	March, 1817
Smith Thompson, New York,	Nov. 30, 1818
Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey,	Dec. 9, 1823

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Richard Rush, Pennsylvania,	March, 1817
William Wirt, Virginia,	Dec. 15, 1817

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Return J. Meigs, Jr., Ohio,	March, 1817
John McLean, Ohio,	Dec. 9, 1823

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Sixth President of the United States, was born at Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, and at the age of eleven years he accompanied his father, John Adams, to France. He attended school in Paris, and 1781 accompanied the American Ambassador, Francis Dana, to Russia as his private secretary. He returned home in 1785, and entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1788. He then began the study of law with Hon. Theophilus Parsons. In 1794 he was appointed Resident Minister to the Netherlands, and afterwards to Portugal; but, while on his way to Lisbon, he received a new commission from his father, then President, which changed him to Prussia. In 1797 he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson. He returned to America in 1801, and in 1802 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts. In 1803 he was elected to the United States Senate, and resigned his seat in 1806. In 1809 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and in 1814 he was placed at the head of the American commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent. Mr. Adams was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James in 1815; was appointed Secretary of State in 1817, and held the office eight years. February 9, 1825, he was elected President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Electoral College having failed to make a choice, and was inaugurated March 4. He was defeated for a re-election, and on the 4th of March, 1829, he left the executive chair and retired to private life. In 1830 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and held the office by re-elections until his death, February 23, 1848, which occurred in the Capitol at Washington.

John Quincy Adams held office about fifty years. He left about $50,000.

John Quincy Adams' Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Henry Clay, Kentucky, ...	March 8, 1825
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.	
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, ...	March 7, 1825
SECRETARIES OF WAR.	
James Barbour, Virginia, ...	March 7, 1825
Peter D. Porter, New York, ...	May 26, 1828
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.	
Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey, . . .	March, 1825
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
William Wirt, Virginia, ...	March, 1825
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
John McLean, Ohio, ...	March, 1825

ANDREW JACKSON,

Seventh President of the United States, was born March 15, 1767, at Washaw, Lancaster County, South Carolina, and received a common English education. Andrew, like George Washington, fought in the Revolutionary War, joining a company of volunteers at the age of fourteen. In 1784 he began the study of law at Salisbury, N. C., and was soon after appointed solicitor for that portion of the state now known as Tennessee. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robarts, a woman who had been divorced from her husband. In 1795 he was a member of the convention that formed the State Constitution of Tennessee, and was elected the first Representative of that state in Congress. He was soon after elected United States Senator, and took his seat in November, 1797. He resigned his seat as Senator in 1798,

and was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which position he held until 1804. When the United States declared war against Great Britain in 1812 Jackson entered the army, and in 1814 he received the appointment of major-general. He continued in the army, fighting the British and Indians, until 1818, and then resigned his commission. In 1821 President Monroe appointed him Governor of the Territory of Florida, and in 1823 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1824 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, but successful in 1828, and was inaugurated March 4, 1829. He was re-elected in 1832, and took the oath of office a second time March 4, 1833. At the close of his administration, March 4, 1837, he retired to the "Hermitage," in Tennessee, and died on the 8th day of June, 1845.

Jackson held office—judicial, political and military—in all about twenty-five years. He died tolerably well off.

Jackson's Cabinet.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Martin Van Buren, New York,	March 6, 1829
Edward Livingston, Louisiana,	May 24, 1831
Louis McLane, Delaware,	May 29, 1833
John Forsyth, Georgia,	June 27, 1834

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania,	March 6, 1829
Louis McLane, Delaware,	Aug. 8, 1831
William J. Duane, Pennsylvania,	May 29, 1833
* Roger Brooke Taney, Maryland,	Sept. 23, 1833
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire,	June 27, 1834

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

John H. Eaton, Tennessee,	March 9, 1829
Lewis Cass, Ohio,	Aug. 1, 1831

* Rejected by the Senate.

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

John Branch, North Carolina, ...	March 9, 1829
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire, . .	May 23, 1831
Mahlon Dickinson, New Jersey, . . .	June 30, 1834

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

John M. Berrien, Georgia, ...	March 19, 1829
Roger Brooke Taney, Maryland, . . .	Dec. 27, 1831
Benjamin F. Butler, New York, . . .	June 24, 1833

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

William T. Barry, Kentucky, ...	March 9, 1829
Amos Kendall, Kentucky, ...	May 1, 1835

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

Eighth President of the United States, was born in the Town of Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, December 5, 1782. He received a common English education, and at the age of fourteen years began the study of law, and, according to the "New York rule," after studying seven years, he was admitted to the bar. In 1806 he married Miss Hannah Hoes, who was a distant relative. In 1808 he was appointed Surrogate of Columbia County, and in 1812 was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1816. In 1821 he was elected United States Senator, and re-elected in 1827. In 1828 he was elected Governor of New York, and entered upon the duties of that office the 1st of January, 1829, having resigned his seat in the Senate. He filled the gubernatorial chair but little over two months, being appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Jackson in March. At the expiration of two years he resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and was appointed Minister to England. The appointment was not confirmed by the Senate, and he was re-called. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1832. Mr. Van Buren was nominated for President by the National Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in

February, 1836. Being duly elected, he took the oath of office March 4, 1837. He was the first President ever nominated by a regular "National Convention." Prior to this time it had been the custom of Congress and the State Legislatures to nominate the candidates for President and Vice-President. He was defeated for a re-election in 1840, and at the close of his term, March 4, 1841, he returned to his estate at Kinderhook. He was nominated by the Free Soil party for the Presidency in 1848, but did not receive an electoral vote. He died July 24, 1862.

Van Buren held office thirty years. He was the only man who ever held the four highest political offices in the United States — President, Vice-President, Secretary of State and United States Senator.

He died worth some $300,000. It is said that during his entire administration he never drew any portion of his salary, but on leaving took the whole $100,000 in a lump.

Van Buren's Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

John Forsyth, Georgia, ... March, 1837

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire, . . . March, 1837

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina, . . . March 7, 1837

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Mahlon Dickinson, New Jersey, . . . March, 1837
James K. Paulding, New York, ... June 20, 1838

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Benjamin F. Butler, New York, . . . March, 1837
Felix Grundy, Tennessee, ... Sept. 1, 1838
Henry D. Gilpin, Pennsylvania, . . . Jan. 10, 1840

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Amos Kendall, Kentucky, ... March, 1837
John M. Niles, Connecticut, ... May 25, 1840

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

Ninth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, February 9, 1773, and was educated for the medical profession at Hampden Sidney College. He soon after joined the army, and departed for the Western wilderness to engage in the Indian wars, and was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1791 he married the daughter of Judge Symmes, and resigned his military commission for the purpose of accepting the office of Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1799 he was elected the first delegate to Congress from the Northwestern Territory, and in 1801, when Indiana was erected into a territory, he was appointed its first Governor. In 1812 he was made commander of the Northwestern army, with the commission of brigadier-general, and in 1816 he was elected a Representative to Congress from Ohio, and held the office three years. In 1819 he was elected State Senator, and in 1824 United States Senator. In 1828 he was sent to the Republic of Colombia as Minister Plenipotentiary. On his return he retired to his farm at North Bend, Ohio, where he lived until 1836, when he became a candidate for the Presidency, and was defeated. On the 4th of December, 1839, the Whig National Convention met at Harrisburg. James Barbour, of Virginia, was chosen president of the convention. On the third day (December 6) the nominations were made. Of the 254 votes, William Henry Harrison received 148; Henry Clay, 90; Winfield Scott, 16. Harrison, having received a majority, was declared the nominee. John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. They were elected in 1840, and took the

oath of office March 4, 1841. Harrison died the 4th of April, 1841.

Harrison held office about twenty years.

JOHN TYLER,

Tenth President of the United States, was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and at the age of seventeen he graduated at William and Mary College. At the age of nineteen he was admitted to the bar, and at the age of twenty-one (1811) he was elected to the Virginia Legislature, and held the office five successive years. In 1813 he married Miss Lucretia Christian. She died in 1842, and in 1844 he married Miss Julia Gardiner. In 1816 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and served two terms. In 1823 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1825 was elected Governor of Virginia. He was elected United States Senator in 1827, and re-elected in 1833, but resigned his seat in 1836. In 1838 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and in 1840 was elected Vice-President of the United States. Upon the death of President Harrison, in accordance with Article III. of the Constitution, he became President of the United States. Mr. Tyler was at his residence in Virginia when Mr. Harrison died (April 4), but reached Washington and took the oath of office April 6, 1841. At the close of his official term (March 4, 1845) he retired to his estate near Williamsburg, and died January 17, 1862. He was a member of the secession Congress at the time of his death.

Tyler held office twenty-seven years. He died rich.

Harrison and Tyler's Cabinets.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, . . .	March 5, 1841
Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina, . . .	May 9, 1843
Abel P. Upshur, Virginia, ...	June 24, 1843
John Caldwell Calhoun, South Carolina, .	March 6, 1844

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Thomas Ewing, Ohio,	March 5, 1841
Walter Forward, Pennsylvania,	Sept. 13, 1841
John Canfield Spencer, New York,	March 8, 1843
George M. Bibb, Kentucky,	June 15, 1844

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

John Bell, Tennessee,	March 5, 1841
John Canfield Spencer, New York,	Oct. 12, 1841
James M. Porter, Pennsylvania,	March 8, 1843
William Wilkins, Pennsylvania,	Feb. 15, 1844

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

George E. Badger, North Carolina,	March 5, 1841
Abel P Upshur, Virginia,	Sept. 13, 1841
David Henshaw, Massachusetts,	July 24, 1843
Thomas W. Gilmer, Virginia,	Feb. 15, 1844
John Y. Mason, Virginia,	March 14, 1844

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

John J. Crittenden, Kentucky,	March 5, 1841
Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina,	Sept. 13, 1841
John Nelson, Maryland,	Jan. 2, 1844

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Francis Granger, New York,	March 6, 1841
Charles A. Wickliffe, Kentucky,	Sept. 13, 1841

JAMES KNOX POLK,

Eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. (His ancestors' name was Pollock.) In 1806 his father and family moved to Nashville, Tennessee. James graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1818, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1823 he was elected to the Tennessee Legislature, and was a member of that body two years. In 1825 he was elected to the National House of Representatives. He held the office by re-elections for fourteen years, and was chosen Speaker of the House two terms. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1839, and was a candi-

date for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. He was again a candidate for the same office in 1843, and was again defeated. On the 27th of May, 1844, the National Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore. On the first ballot Martin Van Buren received 146 votes; Lewis Cass, 83; Richard Mentor Johnson, 24; John Caldwell Calhoun, 6, and 7 scattering. Mr. Van Buren received a majority, but a rule of the convention required a two-thirds vote to nominate. On the eighth ballot Van Buren received 104; Cass, 114; James Knox Polk, 44. On the ninth ballot the vote was unanimous for Mr. Polk. George Mifflin Dallas was nominated for Vice-President. They were elected the coming autumn, and took the oath of office March 4, 1845. On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk's administration closed. He returned to his home in Nashville, and died June 15, 1849.

Polk held office twenty-two years. He left about $150,000.

Polk's Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, . . . March 5, 1845

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Robert J. Walker, Mississippi, . . . March 5, 1845

SECRETARY OF WAR.

William L. Marcy, New York, ... March 5, 1845

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

George Bancroft, Massachusetts, . . . March 10, 1845
John Y. Mason, Virginia, ... Sept. 9, 1846

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

John Y. Mason, Virginia, ... March 5, 1845
Nathan Clifford, Maine, ... Dec. 23, 1846
Isaac Toucey, Connecticut, ... June 21, 1848

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Cave Johnson, Tennessee, ... March 5, 1845

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

Twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. He received a very limited common school education. In 1808 he was appointed lieutenant in the United States infantry. Mr. Taylor was married in 1810. He was promoted from time to time, and in 1840 attained the rank of brigadier-general. About this time he purchased a large estate in Louisiana. In 1845 he was ordered to Mexico, and commanded at the battles of Palo Alto, Matamoras, Monterey and Beuna Vista. June 7, 1848, the Whig National Convention met at Philadelphia. June 8th the balloting commenced. On the first ballot Zachary Taylor received 111 votes; Henry Clay, 97; Winfield Scott, 46; Daniel Webster, 21, and John McLean, 2. After another unsuccessful ballot the convention adjourned. On the first ballot, June 9th, Taylor received 133 votes; Clay, 74; Scott, 53; Webster, 16, and John M. Clayton, 1. The second ballot resulted in a choice, Taylor having received 171 votes; Scott, 63; Clay, 30; Webster, 12. Millard Fillmore was nominated for Vice-President. Messrs. Taylor and Fillmore were elected the coming fall, and took the oath of office March 5, 1849, the 4th of March occurring on Sunday (Inauguration Day) the second time, and occurred again in 1877. Mr. Taylor died July 9, 1850.

Taylor never held a political office or cast a vote until he was elected to the Presidency. He left an estate worth about $150,000.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

Thirteenth President of the United States, was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800, and received a common school education. He studied

law, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1827. In 1829 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and held the office three years. He was married to Abigail Powers in 1826. In 1832 he was elected to the National House of Representatives. He was again elected in 1836, and re-elected in 1838–40. He was defeated for Governor of New York in 1844. In 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the state, and in 1848 was elected Vice-President of the United States. Upon the death of President Taylor he became President, and took the oath of office July 10, 1850. At the expiration of his term, March 4, 1853, he returned to his home in Buffalo, and in 1856 was a candidate for the Presidency, but was beaten. He died March 8, 1874.

Fillmore held office sixteen years. He was economical, and died rich.

Taylor and Fillmore's Cabinets.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John Middleton Clayton, Delaware, . .	March 7, 1849
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, . . .	July 20, 1850
Edward Everett, Massachusetts, . . .	Dec. 9, 1852

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

William M. Meredith, Pennsylvania, . .	March 7, 1849
Thomas Corwin, Ohio, ...	July 20, 1850

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

George W. Crawford, Georgia, ...	March 7, 1849
Charles M. Conrad, Louisiana, ...	Aug. 15, 1850

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

William Ballard Preston, Virginia, . . .	March 7, 1849
William A. Graham, North Carolina, . .	July 30, 1850
John P. Kennedy, Maryland, ...	July 22, 1852

* SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Thomas Ewing, Ohio, ...	March 7, 1849
Alexander H. H. Stewart, Virginia, . .	Sept. 12, 1850

* See page 49.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Reverdy Johnson, Maryland, ...	March 7, 1849
John J. Crittenden, Kentucky, ...	July 20, 1850

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Jacob Collamer, Vermont, ...	March 7, 1849
Nathan K. Hall, New York, ...	July 20, 1850
Samuel D. Hubbard, Connecticut, . . .	Aug. 31, 1852

FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824, and then entered the law school at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. In 1829 he was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature, where he served four years, and the last two years was Speaker of the House. In 1833 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and held the office four years. He married Miss Jane M. Appleton in 1834. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1842 resigned his seat. When the Mexican War broke out he accepted the commission of brigadier-general, and distinguished himself at the battles of Cerro-Gordo and Chapultepec. In 1850 he presided over the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire. June 1, 1852, the National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore. The two-thirds rule was adopted. The balloting began June 3d, and on the first ballot Lewis Cass received 114 votes; James Buchanan, 93; William L. Marcy, 27; Stephen Arnold Douglas, 20. The seventeenth ballot that day stood: For Cass, 99; Buchanan, 87; Douglas, 50; Marcy, 26. The second day's balloting closed with the thirty-third trial, as follows: Cass, 123; Buchanan, 72; Douglas, 60; Marcy, 25. On the thirty-sixth ballot the Virginia delegation cast their votes for Franklin Pierce, and

on the forty-ninth he received the unanimous vote of the convention. William Rufus King was nominated for Vice-President. Being duly elected, they were inaugurated March 4, 1853. There was not a change made in his Cabinet officers during his administration, a thing that has never before or since happened. He left the Presidential chair March 4, 1857, and returned to his home in New Hampshire, where he died October 8, 1869.

Pierce held office about seventeen years. He left about $50,000.

Pierce's Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.	
William L. Marcy, New York, ...	March 7, 1853
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.	
James Guthrie, Kentucky, ...	March 7, 1853
SECRETARY OF WAR.	
Jefferson Davis, Mississippi, ...	March 5, 1853
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.	
James C. Dobbin, North Carolina, . . .	March 7, 1853
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.	
Robert McClelland, Michigan, ...	March 7, 1853
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts, ...	March 7, 1853
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
James Campbell, Pennsylvania, . . .	March 5, 1853

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Fifteenth President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1791. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1809, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1814. In 1820 he was elected Representative to Congress, and held the office by

re-elections for ten years. In 1831 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and elected United States Senator in 1834. He was re-elected in 1840, and continued a member of that body until 1845, when he was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held four years. Mr. Buchanan was appointed Minister to England in 1853, and returned in April, 1856. June 2, 1856, the National Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. On the first ballot James Buchanan received 135 votes; Franklin Pierce, 122; Stephen Arnold Douglas, 33; Lewis Cass, 5. On the ninth ballot the vote stood: Buchanan, 141; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 56; Cass, 7. On the sixteenth ballot Buchanan had 168; Douglas, 121. On the seventeenth Buchanan was unanimously nominated. John Cabell Breckenridge was nominated for Vice-President, and they were elected the following autumn. They were inaugurated March 4, 1857. At the close of his Presidential term he retired to his home at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and died June 1, 1868.

Buchanan held office nearly thirty-eight years. He died worth about $200,000.

Buchanan's Cabinet.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Lewis Cass, Michigan,	March 6, 1857
Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania,	Dec. 17, 1860

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Howell Cobb, Georgia,	March 5, 1857
Philip F. Thomas, Maryland,	Dec. 12, 1860
John Adams Dix, New York,	Jan. 11, 1861

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

John B. Floyd, Virginia,	March 6, 1857
Joseph Holt, Kentucky,	Jan. 18, 1860

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Isaac Toucey, Connecticut,	March 6, 1857

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Jacob Thompson, Mississippi,. . . . March 6, 1857

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania, . . March 6, 1857
Edward McMasters Stanton, Washington, D. C., ... Dec. 16, 1860

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Aaron V. Brown, Tennessee, ... March 6, 1857
Joseph Holt, Kentucky, ... March 14, 1859
Horatio King, Maine, ... Jan. 18, 1860

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin (now Larne) County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. In 1816 his father and family removed to what is now Spencer County, Indiana. Here he attended school about one year, which was all the schooling he ever had. In 1830 the family removed to Macon County, Illinois. When the Black Hawk war broke out, in 1832, Abraham Lincoln joined a volunteer company, and was at once chosen captain. At the close of the war they were disbanded at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and he made his way home on foot and on a raft down the Illinois River. In the fall of 1832 he became a candidate for the State Legislature, and was beaten. He was postmaster at New Salem from 1833 to 1836. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature as a Whig, and re-elected in 1836–38–40. He was one of the five Whig Presidential electors for Illinois in 1840. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and commenced the practice of law at Springfield in 1837. Up to this time he had never seen the inside of a college or academy. He married Miss Mary Todd, November 4, 1842. He was elected a Representative to Congress in 1846, and declined to be a candidate for re-election in 1848. May 16, 1860, the Republican National Con-

vention met at Chicago to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. May 18th the balloting commenced. On the first ballot William Henry Seward received 173 votes; Abraham Lincoln, 102; Simon Cameron, 50; Salmon Portland Chase, 49; Edward Bates, 48; William L. Dayton, 14; John McLean, 12; scattering, 16. On the second ballot Seward received 184 votes; Lincoln, 181; Chase, 42; Bates, 35; Dayton, 10; McLean, 8; scattering, 4. The third ballot was as follows: Lincoln, 231; Seward, 180; Chase, 24; Bates, 22; scattering, 7. Before the result was announced four Ohio delegates changed their votes, giving him a majority. It was then made unanimous. Hannibal Hamlin was nominated for Vice-President. Being duly elected, they were inaugurated March 4, 1861. Prior to this time several of the Southern States had passed ordinances of secession. The various calls made by Lincoln for troops to suppress the rebellion were:

The call of April, 1861, for 75,000.
The call of May, 1861, for 82,748.
The call of July, 1861, for 500,000.
The call of July, 1862, for 300,000.
The call of August, 1862, for 300,000.
The call of June, 1863, for 100,000.
The call of October, 1863, for 300,000.
The call of February, 1864, for 200,000.
The call of March, 1864, for 200,000.
The call of April, 1864, for 85,000.
The call of July, 1864, for 500,000.
The call of December, 1864, for 300,000.

The total number of troops called for was 2,942,-748. The total number obtained was 2,690,401. In 1864–5 the expenditures of the government amounted to over $3,500,000 per day. The national debt at the close of the war was over $2,749,000,000.

The best speech that ever fell from human lips was delivered by Abraham Lincoln on the battle-

field of Gettysburg, November 19, 1863. We give it in full, as follows:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave up their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

These few appropriate words seem to have been

"Conceived in the ventricle of the imagination,
Nourished in the bosom of the Pia Mater,
And delivered on the mellowing of the occasion."

June 8, 1864, the National Republican Convention met at Baltimore, and re-nominated President Lincoln, with Andrew Johnson for Vice-President. They were inaugurated March 4, 1865. He was assassinated in Ford's Theater, at Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, on the 14th of April, and died on the 15th. The whole nation, like one great family, mourned his loss.

Lincoln held office fourteen years. He left about $75,000.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to a tailor, with whom he remained seven years. He never attended school, but in 1827 he married Miss Eliza McCardle, who taught him to write and cipher. In 1826 he removed to Granville, Tennessee, and was elected alderman of that village in 1828–9. In 1830 he was elected mayor, and held the office three years. In 1835 he was elected to the State Legislature, was defeated in 1837, and elected again in 1839. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to the National House of Representatives, which office he held, by successive re-elections, for ten years. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855. At the expiration of his gubernatorial term, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator by the Tennessee Legislature. In 1862 he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee. He was nominated for Vice-President at the Baltimore Convention, June 8, 1864. Being a successful candidate, he took the oath of office March 4, 1865. Upon the death of President Lincoln he became President, and took the oath of office April 15, 1865. He was impeached by the House of Representatives February 24, 1868, by a vote of 125 ayes to 40 nays. The following Representatives were chosen as managers, on the part of the House, to conduct the bill of impeachment before the Senate: Messrs. John A. Bingham, of Ohio; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Massachusetts; Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania; John A. Logan, of Illinois, and James F. Wilson, of Iowa.

The counsel for the President were Messrs. Benjamin R. Curtis, of Massachusetts; William M. Evarts, of New York; William S. Grosebeck, of Ohio; Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, and Henry Stanbery, of Ohio. The trial was begun March 30, 1868, before the United States Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, presided over by Chief Justice Chase. President Johnson was acquitted by the Senate May 26th, by a vote of 19 to 35, the Constitution requiring a vote of two-thirds to convict. President Johnson and Secretary Stanton quarreled over reconstruction questions, and on August 5, 1867, the President requested him to resign, which the Secretary refused to do. He gave way, under protest, August 12th, to General U. S. Grant as Secretary of War *ad interim*. The Senate reinstated Secretary Stanton January 13, 1868. On February 21, 1868, General Lorenzo Thomas was appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, but Secretary Stanton still refused to vacate. Johnson's impeachment followed, and on his acquittal Stanton resigned. On the 4th of March, 1869, he retired from the Presidency to his home in Granville, Tennessee. In 1870 he was a candidate before the Tennessee Legislature for United States Senator, but was defeated by two votes. In 1872 he was a candidate for Representative in Congress, and was defeated. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat March 4th, and died July 31, 1875.

Johnson held office thirty-six years. He was probably worth $50,000.

Lincoln and Johnson's Cabinets.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Henry Seward, New York, . .	March 5, 1861

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Salmon Portland Chase, Ohio, ...	March 5, 1861
William Pitt Fessenden, Maine. . . .	July 1, 1864
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana, ...	March 7, 1865

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Simeon Cameron, Pennsylvania, . . .	March 5, 1861
Edwin McMasters Stanton, Washington, D. C., ...	Jan. 11, 1862
John M. Schofield, Missouri, ...	May 29, 1868

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Gideon Welles, Connecticut, ...	March 5, 1861

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Caleb B. Smith, Indiana, ...	March 5, 1861
John P. Usher, Indiana, ...	Jan. 8, 1863
James Harlan, Iowa, ...	May 15, 1865
Orville H. Browning, Illinois, ...	July 27, 1866

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Edward Bates, Missouri, ...	March 5, 1861
James Speed, Kentucky, ...	Dec. 2, 1864
Henry Stanbery, Ohio, ...	July 23, 1866
William Maxwell Evarts, New York, . .	July 15, 1868

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Montgomery Blair, Maryland, ...	March 5, 1861
William Dennison, Ohio, ...	Sept. 24, 1864
Alexander W. Randall, Wisconsin, . .	July 25, 1866

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT,

Eighteenth President of the United States, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He graduated at the military Academy at West Point in 1843, and entered the United States regular army as a brevet second lieutenant. He was afterwards promoted to captain, and served in the Mexican War under Generals Scott and Taylor. He participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Monterey, Vera Cruz and Molino del Rey. At the close of the war Grant's company was sent to Oregon. In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent. In 1854 he resigned his connection with the army, and settled near St. Louis. In 1859 he moved to Galena, Illinois, and engaged in the leather trade until the breaking out of the Re-

bellion. He then entered the Union army as colonel, and distinguished himself at the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Richmond and others. He was promoted from time to time, until February, 1864, when he received the commission of lieutenant-general from President Lincoln's own hand, and continued in the field until he received the sword which General Robert Edward Lee surrendered at Appomatox Court-House, April 9, 1865. The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, May 21, 1868. On the first ballot Grant was unanimously nominated for President, with Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. Being duly elected, they were inaugurated March 4, 1869. At the Republican National Convention held in Philadelphia June 5, 1872, President Grant was re-nominated by acclamation. Henry Wilson was nominated for Vice-President. Being elected, they took the oath of office March 4, 1873. He completed his term of eight years as President March 4, 1877. On May 17th he left Philadelphia for a tour around the world, and landed in San Francisco September 20, 1879. In the Republican National Convention in 1880 his name was presented as a candidate for President, and he received from 302 to 313 votes during the thirty-six ballots taken. He removed to New York City in 1881. Just previous to his death he wrote his memoirs, which were published in two volumes, and brought a large fortune to his widow. He completed this last work of his life but four days before his death, which occurred on Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885.

Grant's Cabinet.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elihu Benjamin Washburne, Illinois,	March 5, 1869
Hamilton Fish, New York,	March 11, 1869

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

George Sewall Boutwell, Massachusetts,	March 11, 1869
William A. Richardson, Massachusetts,	March 17, 1873
Benjamin H. Bristow, Kentucky,	June 1, 1874
Lot M. Morrill, Maine,	June 21, 1876

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

John M. Schofield, Missouri,	March 5, 1869
John A. Rawlins, Illinois,	March 11, 1869
William W. Belknap, Iowa,	Dec. 6, 1869
Alphonso Taft, Ohio,	March 7, 1876
J. Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania,	May 22, 1876

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adolph E. Borie, Pennsylvania,	March 5, 1869
George M. Robeson, New Jersey,	Dec. 6, 1869

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Jacob Dolson Cox, Ohio,	March 5, 1869
Columbus Delano, Ohio,	Nov. 1, 1870
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan,	Oct. 19, 1875

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Massachusetts,	March 5, 1869
Amos Tappan Akerman, Georgia,	June 23, 1870
George H. Williams, Oregon,	Dec. 14, 1871
Edwards Pierrepont, New York,	Dec. 8, 1875
Alphonso Taft, Ohio,	May 22, 1876

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

John A. J. Creswell, Maryland,	March 5, 1869
Marshall Jewell, Connecticut,	Aug. 24, 1874
James N. Tyner, Indiana,	July 12, 1876

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES,

Nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. Graduated at Kenyon College in 1842; studied law at Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1852 he married Miss Lucy W. Webb. He was defeated for judge in 1856; in 1859 was elected City

Solicitor, to fill a vacancy, by the Cincinnati City Council, and in 1860 was elected by the people for one year, but defeated in 1861. He was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry June 7, 1861, and continued in the service, being promoted for distinguished services, having been wounded four times, until he attained the rank of brigadier-general. While in the field, in 1864, he was elected a Representative in Congress, and re-elected in 1866. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman and was inaugurated January 13, 1868, having resigned his seat in Congress. He was re-elected Governor over George H. Pendleton in 1869. In 1872 he was defeated for Congress, and in 1875 was again elected Governor of Ohio, this time defeating Governor William Allen. The Republican National Convention met at Cincinnati June 14, 1876, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. June 16th the first ballot stood: James G. Blaine, 285; Oliver P. Morton, 124; Benjamin H. Bristow, 113; Roscoe Conkling, 99; Rutherford B. Hayes, 61; John F. Hartranft, 58; Marshall Jewell, 11, and William A. Wheeler, 3. There was no material change until the seventh ballot, which gave Hayes 384; Blaine, 351, and Bristow, 21. Hayes receiving a majority, the vote was made unanimous. William Almon Wheeler, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President. At the November election the popular vote stood: For Hayes, 4,033,295; for Tilden, 4,284,265. Tilden's majority, 250,970. The canvassing boards of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina having returned the Republican Presidential Electors, their right to do so being questioned by the Democratic House of Representatives (the Senate being Republican), Congress on January 29, 1877, passed a bill creating an Electoral Commission to count the electoral vote in all disputed cases. The commission was composed of five Justices of the Supreme Court, five Senators and five Representa-

tives, as follows: Justices—Nathan Clifford, Maine; Samuel F. Miller, Iowa; Stephen Johnson Field, California; William Strong, Pennsylvania; Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey. Senators—George F. Edmunds, Vermont; Oliver P. Morton, Indiana; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey: Allen G. Thurman, Ohio; Thomas Francis Bayard, Delaware. Representatives — Henry B. Payne, Ohio; Eppa Hunton, Virginia; Josiah G. Abbott, Massachusetts; George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; James Abram Garfield, Ohio. The commission decided by a vote of 8 to 7 that the Republican electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, which gave them 185 and Tilden and Hendricks 184 electoral votes. The result was reported to Congress, and at four o'clock on the morning of March 2, 1877, Hayes was declared elected President. He at once resigned the office of Governor of Ohio and proceeded to Washington and took the oath of office Saturday night, March 3d. He was inaugurated on Monday, March 5th, and again took the oath of office. At the close of his term, March 4, 1881, he retired to his home at Fremont, Ohio, where he died January 17, 1893.

Hayes held office about fourteen years, and was the wealthiest of all the Presidents.

Hayes' Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Maxwell Evarts, New York, . . March 6, 1877

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

John Sherman, Ohio, ... March 6, 1877

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

George W. McCrary, Iowa, ... March 6, 1877
Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota, . . . Dec. 10, 1879

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Richard W. Thompson, Indiana, . . . March 6, 1877
Nathan Goff, Jr., West Virginia, . . . Jan. 6, 1881

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Carl Schurz, Missouri, ... March 6, 1877

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Charles Devens, Massachusetts, . . . March 6, 1877

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

David McKendree Key, Tennessee, . . March 6, 1877
Horace Maynard, Tennessee, ... June 2, 1880

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,

Twentieth President of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He learned the carpenter's trade at the age of fourteen. Attended Geauga Seminary, Hiram College, and graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1856, and earned the necessary money at his trade and teaching school. He then became professor in Hiram College, and in 1857 was made its president. He married Miss Lucretia Rudolph in 1858. In 1859 he was elected State Senator. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1861. Enlisted August 16, 1861, and September 5th was commissioned colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry. On January 10, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-general, and afterward to that of major-general. Having been elected to Congress in 1862, while absent in the field, he resigned his commission in the army upon taking his seat in Congress in December, 1863. He was re-elected eight times in succes-

sion, and was finishing his eighteenth year when elected President. In January, 1880, the Ohio Legislature elected him United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1881. The Republican National Convention met at Chicago June 2, 1880. General Garfield headed the Ohio delegation, and presented the name of John Sherman as a candidate for President. The first ballot was taken June 7th, and stood: U. S. Grant, 304; James G. Blaine, 284; John Sherman, 93; George F. Edmunds, 34; Elihu B. Washburne, 30, and William Windom, 10 votes, On the third ballot Garfield received one vote, and from one to two on each succeeding ballot up to the thirty-third, except five ballots, when he received none. The balloting continued until June 8th. On the thirty-fourth ballot Garfield got 17 votes. The thirty-fifth stood: Grant, 213; Blaine, 257; Sherman, 99; Edmunds, 11; Washburne, 23; Windom, 3, and Garfield, 50. The thirty-sixth and last vote gave Garfield, 399; Grant, 307; Blaine, 42; Washburne, 5, and Sherman, 3. After an adjournment, Chester A. Arthur, who was also a delegate to the convention, was nominated for Vice-President. They were elected November 4th. Garfield was then Representative in Congress, United States Senator-elect and President-elect. November 8th he resigned his seat in Congress, declined the office of Senator, and remained at his home at Mentor, Ohio, until his inauguration, March 4, 1881. On July 2d he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau in a railroad depot in Washington. He was removed to Long Branch, New Jersey, September 6th, where he died from the effects of the wound September 19, 1881.

He held political offices about twenty-one years, and died poor.

CHESTER ALLAN ARTHUR.

Twenty-first President of the United States, was born October 5, 1830, at Fairfield, Vermont. Graduated at Union College, Schenactady, N. Y., 1849. Taught school and was principal of the Pownal Academy, Vermont. Studied law and was admitted to the bar. Was married to Miss Herndon. He was a delegate to the Saratoga Convention when the Republican party of New York was formed. Was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of state militia before the war. In 1860 Governor Edwin D. Morgan appointed him engineer-in-chief on his staff and afterwards inspector-general and quartermaster-general, holding the latter office until the close of 1863. He practiced law in New York City until November 20, 1871, when he was appointed Collector of Customs at that port, and reappointed in 1875. In 1877 he was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of New York City, when President Hayes issued his order forbidding officers in the civil service from acting as political managers. Mr. Arthur neglected to comply with this order and was removed by the President in July, 1878. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1880, and a strong supporter of General Grant. He was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, which stood for Chester A. Arthur, 468; E. B. Washburne, Ill., 193; Marshall Jewell, Connecticut, 44; Horace Maynard, Tennessee, 30; B. K. Bruce, Mississippi, 8; J. L. Alcorn, Mississippi, 4; E. J. Davis, Texas, 2; Thomas Settle, North Carolina, 1; Stewart L. Woodford, N. Y., 1. Being elected he took the oath of office and became Vice-President March 4, 1881. On being notified by the Cabinet of the death of President Garfield, he took the oath of office as President at his own house in New York City, on September 20, 1881, at two o'clock in the morning. On reaching Washington, September 22d,

he again took the oath of office before Chief Justice Waite. The Republican National Convention met at Chicago June 3, 1884. Those receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot were James G. Blaine, 334½ and Chester A. Arthur, 278. On the fourth ballot Mr. Blaine was nominated. General Arthur retired from the Presidency March 4, 1885, and died at his home in New York City November 18, 1886.

Garfield and Arthur's Cabinets.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

James Gillespie Blaine, Maine,	March 5, 1881
Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, New Jersey,	Dec. 15, 1881

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

William Windom, Minnesota,	March 5, 1881
Charles J. Folger, New York,	Nov. 15, 1881
Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana,	Sept. 25, 1884
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana,	Oct. 28, 1884

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Robert Todd Lincoln, Illinois,	March 5, 1881

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

William H. Hunt, Louisiana,	March 5, 1881
William E. Chandler, New Hampshire,	April 2, 1882

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa,	March 5, 1881
Henry M. Teller, Colorado,	April 6, 1882

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Thomas L. James, New York,	March 5, 1881
Timothy Otis Howe, Wisconsin,	Jan. 5, 1882
Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana,	April 11, 1883
Frank Hatton, Iowa,	Oct. 14, 1884

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Wayne McVeagh, Pennsylvania,	March 5, 1881
Benjamin Harris Brewster, Pennsylvania,	Dec. 19, 1881

GROVER CLEVELAND,

Twenty-second President of the United States, was born at Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. In 1855 he entered a law office in Buffalo as clerk at four dollars a week, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was assistant district attorney of Erie County for three years, beginning January 1, 1863. In 1865 he was a candidate for district attorney, and was beaten. Was elected sheriff of Erie County in 1870 for three years. He was elected mayor of Buffalo in 1881 for the term beginning January 1, 1882. In November, 1882, he was elected Governor of New York by 192,854 plurality over Charles J. Folger, and took the oath of office January 1, 1883. July 8, 1884, the Democratic National Convention met at Chicago. The rules required a two-thirds vote to nominate. On the first ballot Grover Cleveland received 392 votes; Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware, 170; Allen G. Thurman, Ohio, 88; Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania, 78; Joseph McDonald, Indiana, 56; John G. Carlisle, Kentucky, 27; Roswell P. Flower, New York, 4; George Hoadly, Ohio, 3; Samuel J. Tilden, New York, 1, and Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana, 1 vote. The second vote stood: Cleveland, 683; Bayard, 81½; Hendricks, 45½; Thurman, 4; Randall, 4, and McDonald, 2. Cleveland's nomination was made unanimous by Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation. The election in November was very close, the popular vote being 4,911,017 for C eveland and 4,848,334 for Blaine, giving Cleveland 62,683 plurality. In the State of New York the Cleveland electors carried the state by 1,047 plurality, giving him the 36 electoral votes of that state and a majority of 37 in the Electoral College. He resigned as Governor of New York January 6th, and was inaugurated President March 4, 1885. The

Democratic National Convention met at St. Louis June 5, 1888, and unanimously re-nominated Cleveland for President. Allen G. Thurman was nominated for Vice-President. They were beaten at the November election.

Cleveland's First Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Thomas Francis Bayard, Delaware, . . March 5, 1885

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Daniel Manning, New York, ... March 5, 1885
Charles Stebbins Fairchild, New York, . April 1, 1887

SECRETARY OF WAR.

William Crowninshield Endicott, Massachusetts, ... March 5, 1885

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

William C. Whitney, New York, . . . March 5, 1885

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar, Mississippi, March 5, 1885
William Freeman Vilas, Wisconsin, . . Jan. 17, 1888

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

William Freeman Vilas, Wisconsin, . . March 5, 1885
Donald McDonald Dickinson, Michigan, . Jan. 17, 1888

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Augustus H. Garland, Arkansas, . . . March 5, 1885

* SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Norman J. Colman, Missouri, ... Feb. 23, 1889

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* See page 50.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

Twenty-third President of the United States, was born at Nor h Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He is a grandson of William Henry Harrison. Graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1852 and studied law in Cincinnati. Married Caroline Lavina Scott; was admitted to the bar and removed to Indianapolis, where he began the practice of law. He was appointed crier of the Federal Court, and in 1860 was elected Supreme Court Reporter. In 1861 he raised a regiment and Governor Morton commissioned him as its colonel. He remained in the army until the close of the war, having been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1880 he was elected United States Senator, took the office March 4, 1881, and served six years. The Republican National Convention met at Chicago June 19, 1888. On the first ballot the vote cast gave John Sherman, Ohio, 229; Walter Q. Gresham, Illinois, 111; Chauncey M. Depew, New Yo·k, 99; Russel A. Alger, Michigan, 84; Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, 80; William B. Allison, Iowa, 72; James G. Blaine, Maine, 35; John J. Ingalls, Kansas, 28; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin, 25; William Walter Phelps, New Jersey, 25; Edwin H. Fitler, Pennsylvania, 24; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut, 13; Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois, 3, and William McKinley, Ohio, 2. General Harrison was nominated on the eighth ballot, receiving 554 votes to 118 for Sherman, 100 for Alger, 59 for Gresham, 5 for Blaine and 4 for McKinley. It was made unanimous. Levi Parsons Morton, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, which stood: Morton, 561; William Walter Phelps, 119; William O. Bradley, Kentucky, 93, and Blanche K. Bruce, Mississippi, 11. Harrison and Morton were elected in November and inaugurated March 4, 1889. The tenth Republican National Convention

met at Minneapolis June 7, 1892. President Harrison was renominated on the first ballot by the following vote: Harrison, 535; James G. Blaine, 182; William McKinley, 182; Thomas Brackett Reed, 4, and Robert T. Lincoln, 1. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President. They were beaten at the ensuing election. At the close of his term, March 4, 1893, Mr. Harrison returned to the practice of law at his home in Indianapolis.

Harrison's Cabinet.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

James Gillespie Blaine, Maine, ...	March 5, 1889
John Watson Foster, Indiana, ...	June 29, 1892

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

William Windom, Minnesota, ...	March 5, 1889
Charles Foster, Ohio, ...	Feb. 24, 1891

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Redfield Proctor, Vermont, ...	March 5, 1889
Stephen B. Elkins, New York, ...	Dec. 24, 1891

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Benjamin Franklin Tracy, New York, .	March 5, 1889

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

John Willock Noble, Missouri, ...	March 5, 1889

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania, . . .	March 5, 1889

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

William Henry Harrison Miller, Indiana,	March 5, 1889

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Jeremiah McLain Rusk, Wisconsin, . .	March 5, 1889

GROVER CLEVELAND

Removed to New York City and entered upon the practice of law at the close of his first term as President. Although he failed to secure a majority of the electoral votes in 1888, he had a majority of 100,476 on the popular vote over General Harrison. This made him popular with the people, and he was again brought forward as a candidate at the Democratic National Convention which met at Chicago June 21, 1892. He was nominated on the first ballot, receiving ten votes more than the necessary two-thirds. The vote stood: Cleveland, 617; David Bennett Hill, New York, 114; Horace Boies, Iowa, 103; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland, 36; Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois, 16; John G. Carlisle, Kentucky, 14; William R. Morrison, Illinois, 3; James E. Campbell, Ohio, 2; Robert E. Pattison, Pennsylvania, 1; William E. Russell, Massachusetts, 1, and William C. Whitney, New York, 1. The vote for Vice-President was given as follows: Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois, 402; Isaac P. Gray, Indiana, 343; Allen B. Morse, 86; John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin, 45; Henry Watterson, Kentucky, 26; Burke Cockran, New York, 5; Lambert Tree, Illinois, 1, and Horace Boies, of Iowa, 1. Adlai E. Stevenson was then unanimously nominated by acclamation. Cleveland and Stevenson were elected by a plurality of 132 in the Electoral College and 382,956 on the popular vote. They were inaugurated March 4, 1893. Mr. Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom June 2, 1886.

Cleveland's Second Cabinet.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Walter Quintin Gresham, Illinois, . . .	March 5, 1893
Richard Olney, Massachusetts, ...	June 8, 1895

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

John Griffin Carlisle, Kentucky, . . .	March 5, 1893

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Daniel Scott Lamont, New York, . . . March 5, 1893

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hilary A. Herbert, Alabama, ... March 5, 1893

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Hoke Smith, Georgia, ... March 5, 1893

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Richard Olney, Massachusetts, ... March 5, 1893
Judson Harmon, Ohio, ... June 8, 1895

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Wilson Spannon Bissell, New York, . . March 5, 1893
William L. Wilson, West Virginia, . . . April 3, 1895

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Julius Sterling Morton, Nebraska, . . . March 5, 1893

DUTIES OF CABINET OFFICERS.

The President

Is assisted in the administration of the general government by eight officers, heads of departments, called his Cabinet, whom he may consult on all matters. They are nominated by him, but must be confirmed by the Senate.

State Department.

Created by an act of Congress, September 15, 1789.

The Secretary of State is the leading member of the Cabinet and has charge of the foreign relations of the United States, including all matters relative to Diplomacy, Foreign Ministers, Consuls, etc., and the reception of all communications from foreign powers.

Treasury Department.

Created by an act of Congress, September 2, 1879.

The Secretary of the Treasury has charge of the fiscal affairs of the government, the collecting of the revenue, together with the oversight of the various custom houses and the numerous officers therein employed.

War Department.

Created by an act of Congress, September 15, 1789.

The Secretary of War has charge of the army and national defense on land; the superintendence of all

forts and military stations and the various details connected with the land forces of the United States.

Navy Department.

Created by an act of Congress, April 30, 1798.

Originally the Navy Department was included with the War Department. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of the national defenses by sea and control of everything connected with the naval establishment in all its necessary details.

Interior Department.

Created by an act of Congress, March 3, 1849.

This department was established for the relief of the other departments. The Secretary of the Interior has charge of the Patent Office, formerly under the supervision of the State Department; the Land Office, from the Treasury Department; Soldiers' pensions and Indian affairs, from the War Department; Naval pensions, from the Navy Department; the care of public buildings; the taking of the census and other matters.

Attorney-General's Office.

Created by an act of Congress, September 24, 1789.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President and heads of the various departments, and shall prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned.

Post-Office Department.

Created by an act of Congress, September 22, 1789.

The Postmaster-General, though not originally a Cabinet officer, is now recognized as such. He has

control of all the postal arrangements, contracts for the mail service by land and sea and appointment of postmasters. In offices where the salary of postmaster is a thousand dollars a year or over, the appointments are made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Department of Agriculture.

Created by act of Congress, February 11, 1889.

The Secretary of Agriculture has supervision of all public business relating to the industry of agriculture; advisory supervision over all agricultural experiment stations supported from the national treasury; control of quarantine stations for imported live stock, and the inter-state quarantine for contagious diseases among live stock and has charge of the weather bureau. The original act conferred very limited powers upon the Secretary, but it has since grown to be a department of great importance.

SPEAKERS

OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First Congress—1789, Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, Pa. (1st and 2d session held at New York, the 3d at Philadelphia.)

Second Congress—1791, Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut.

Third Congress—1793, Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, Pa.

Fourth Congress—1795, Jonathan Dayton, N. J.

Fifth Congress—1797, Jonathan Dayton, N. J.; George Dent, Md.

Sixth Congress—1799, Theodore Sedgwick, Mass. (1st session at Philadelphia, 2d at Washington.)

Seventh Congress—1801, Nathaniel Macon, N. C.

Eighth Congress—1803, Nathaniel Macon, N. C.

Ninth Congress—1805, Nathaniel Macon, N. C.

Tenth Congress—1807, Joseph B. Varnum, Mass.

Eleventh Congress—1809, Joseph B. Varnum, Mass.

Twelfth Congress—1811, Henry Clay, Ky.

Thirteenth Congress—1813, Henry Clay, Ky.; Langdon Cheves, S. C.

Fourteenth Congress—1815, Henry Clay, Ky.

Fifteenth Congress—1817, Henry Clay, Ky.

Sixteenth Congress—1819, Henry Clay, Ky.; John W. Taylor, N. Y.

Seventeenth Congress—1821, Philip P. Barbour, Va.

Eighteenth Congress—1823, Henry Clay, Ky.

Nineteenth Congress—1825, John W. Taylor, N. Y.

Twentieth Congress—1827, Andrew Stevenson, Va.

Twenty-first Congress—1829, Andrew Stevenson, Va.

Twenty-second Congress—1831, Andrew Stevenson, Va.

Twenty-third Congress—1833, Andrew Stevenson, Va.; Henry Hubbard, N. H.; John Bell, Tenn.

Twenty-fourth Congress—1835, James Knox Polk, Tenn.

Twenty-Fifth Congress—1837, James Knox Polk, Tenn.
Twenty-Sixth Congress—1839, Robert M. T. Hunter, Va.
Twenty-seventh Congress—1841, John White, Ky.
Twenty-eighth Congress—1843, John W. Jones, Va.; Geo. W. Hopkins, Va.
Twenty-ninth Congress—1845, John W. Davis, Ind.
Thirtieth Congress—1847, Robert C. Winthrop, Mass.; Armistead Burt, S. C.
Thirty-first Congress—1849, Howell Cobb, Ga.
Thirty-second Congress—1851, Linn Boyd, Ky.
Thirty-third Congress—1853, Linn Boyd, Ky.
Thirty-fourth Congress—1855, Nathaniel P. Banks, Mass.
Thirty-fifth Congress—1857, James L. Orr, S. C.
Thirty-sixth Congress—1859, William Pennington, N. J.
Thirty-seventh Congress—1861, Galusha A. Grow, Pa.
Thirty-eighth Congress—1863, Schuyler Colfax, Ind.
Thirty-ninth Congress—1865, Schuyler Colfax, Ind.
Fortieth Congress—1867, Schuyler Colfax, Ind.
Forty-first Congress—1869, James G. Blaine, Me.
Forty-second Congress—1871, James G. Blaine, Me.
Forty-third Congress—1873, James G. Blaine, Me.
Forty-fourth Congress—1875, Michael C. Kerr, Ind.; Samuel J. Randall, Pa.
Forty-fifth Congress—1877, Samuel J. Randall, Pa.
Forty-sixth Congress—1879, Samuel J. Randall, Pa.
Forty-seventh Congress—1881, John W. Kiefer, Ohio.
Forty-eighth Congress—1883, John G. Carlisle, Ky.
Forty-ninth Congress—1885, John G. Carlisle, Ky.
Fiftieth Congress—1887, John G. Carlisle, Ky.
Fifty-first Congress—1889, Thomas B. Reed, Me.
Fifty-second Congress—1891, Charles F. Crisp, Ga.
Fifty-third Congress—1893, Charles F. Crisp, Ga.
Fifty-fourth Congress—1895, Thomas B. Reed, Me.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

1788—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 69.

George Washington, Virginia,	69
John Adams, Massachusetts,	34
John Jay, New York,	9
John Rutledge, South Carolina,	6
R. H. Harrison, Maryland,	6
John Hancock, Massachusetts,	4
George Clinton, New York,	3
John Milton, Georgia,	2
Samuel Huntington, Connecticut,	2
Edward Telfair, Georgia,	1
Benjamin Lincoln, Massachusetts,	1
James Armstrong, Georgia,	1

1792—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 132.

George Washington, Virginia,	132
John Adams, Massachusetts,	77
George Clinton, New York,	50
Thomas Jefferson, Virginia,	4
Aaron Burr, New York,	1

1796—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 138.

John Adams, Massachusetts,	71
Thomas Jefferson, Virginia.	68
Thomas Pinckney, South Carolina,	59
Aaron Burr, New York,	30
Samuel Adams, Massachusetts,	15
Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut,	11
George Clinton, New York,	7
John Jay, New York,	5
James Iredell, North Carolina,	3
S. Johnston, North Carolina,	2
George Washington, Virginia,	2
John Henry, Maryland,	2
Charles Cotesworth Pickney, South Carolina,	1

1800—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 138.

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia,	73
Aaron Burr, New York,	73
John Adams, Massachusetts,	65
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, South Carolina,	64
John Jay, New York,	1

STATES.

Thomas Jefferson*,	10
Aaron Burr,	4
Divided,	2

In the following pages is given the electoral vote received by the successful and defeated candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency from 1804 to 1892. Prior to 1804, the President and Vice-President were elected according to Article 11, Section 1, Clause 3, of the Constitution; now according to the XII. Amendment.

1804—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 176.

President.

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia,	Republican,	162
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, S. C.,	Federal,	14

Vice-President.

George Clinton, New York,	Republican,	162
Rufus King, New York,	Federal,	14

1808—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 175.

President.

James Madison, Virginia,	Republican,	122
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, S. C.,	Federal,	47
George Clinton, New York,		6

* Elected by the House of Representatives, Feb. 17, 1801.

Vice-President.

George Clinton, New York,	Republican,	113
Rufus King, New York,	Federal,	47
John Langdon, New Hampshire,		9
James Madison, Virginia,		3
James Monroe, Virginia,		3

1812—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 217.

President.

James Madison, Virginia,	Republican,	128
DeWitt Clinton, New York,	Federal,	89

Vice-President.

Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts,	Republican,	131
Jared Ingersoll, Pennsylvania,	Federal,	86

1816—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 217.

President.

James Monroe, Virginia,	Republican,	183
Rufus King, New York,	Federal,	34

Vice-President.

Daniel D. Tompkins, New York,	Republican,	183
John E. Howard, Maryland,	Federal,	22
James Ross, Pennsylvania,		5
John Marshall, Virginia,		4
Robert Goodloe Harper, Maryland,		3

1820—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 232.

President.

James Monroe, Virginia,	All Parties,	231
John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts,		1

Vice-President.

Daniel D. Tompkins, New York,	All Parties,	218
Richard Stockton, New Jersey,		8
Daniel Rodney, Delaware,		4
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania,		1
Robert Goodloe Harper, Maryland,		1

1824—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 261.

Previous to this time many of the electors were appointed by state legislatures, so there is no accurate data to be obtained of the popular vote. As several electors are chosen in each state, and do not each receive the same number of votes, we can only give the average estimate of the popular vote received by each candidate.

President.

Andrew Jackson, Tenn., . .	155,872	Democrat,	99
John Quincy Adams, Mass., .	105,321	Federal,	84
William H. Crawford, Ga., .	44,282	Democrat,	41
Henry Clay, Ky., ...	46,587	Federal,	37

States.

*John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, ...	13
Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, ...	7
William H. Crawford, Georgia, ...	4

Vice-President.

John Caldwell Calhoun, South Carolina,	All Parties,	182
Nathan Sanford, New York, ...		30
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina, ...		24
Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, ...		13
Martin Van Buren, New York, ...		9
Henry Clay, Kentucky, ...		3

1828—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 261.

President.

Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, .	647,231	Democrat,	178
John Quincy Adams, Mass., .	509,097	Federal,	83

Vice-President.

John Caldwell Calhoun, South Carolina,	Democrat,	171
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, ...	Federal,	83
William Smith, South Carolina, ...		7

* Elected by the House of Representatives, February 9, 1825.

1832—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 286.

President.

Andrew Jackson, Tennessee,	687,502	Democrat,	219
Henry Clay, Kentucky,	530,189	Whig,	49
John Floyd, Virginia,			11
William Wirt, Virginia,	33,108	Anti-Mason,	7

Vice-President.

Martin Van Buren, New York,	Democrat,	189
John Sergeant, Pennsylvania,	Whig,	49
Henry Lee, Massachusetts,		11
Amos Ellmaker, Pennsylvania,	Anti-Mason,	7
William Wilkins, Pennsylvania,		30

1836—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 294.

President.

Martin Van Buren, New York,	761,549	Democrat,	170
William Henry Harrison, Ohio,	736,656	Whig,	73
Hugh L. White, Tennessee,			26
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts,			14
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina,			11

Vice-President

*Richard Mentor Johnson, Kentucky,	Democrat,	147
Francis Granger, New York,	Whig,	77
John Tyler, Virginia,		47
William Smith, South Carolina,		23

1840—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 294.

President.

William Henry Harrison, O.,	1,275,017	Whig,	234
Martin Van Buren, New York,	1,128,702	Democrat,	60
James Gillespie Birney, N. Y.,	7,059	Liberty,	

Vice-President.

John Tyler, Virginia,	Whig,	234
Richard Mentor Johnson, Kentucky,	Democrat,	48
Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia,		11
James Knox Polk, Tennessee,		1
Thomas Earle, Pennsylvania,	Liberty,	

* Elected by Senate. Johnson 33, Granger 16 votes.

1844—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 275.

President.

James Knox Polk, Tenn.,	1,337,243	Democrat,	170
Henry Clay, Ky.,	1,299,068	Whig,	105
James Gillespie Birney, Mich.,	62,390	Liberty.	

Vice-President.

George Mifflin Dallas, Pa.,	Democrat,	170
Theodore Frelinghuysen, N. J.,	Whig,	105
Thomas Morris, Ohio,	Liberty.	

1848—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 290.

President.

Zachary Taylor, La.,	1,300,101	Whig,	163
Lewis Cass, Mich.,	1,220,544	Democrat,	127
Martin Van Buren, N. Y.,	291,263	Free Soil.	

Vice-President.

Millard Fillmore, N. Y.,	Whig,	163
William Orlando Butler, Ky.,	Democrat,	127
Charles Francis Adams, Mass.,	Free Soil.	

1852—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 296.

President.

Franklin Pierce, N. H.,	1,601,474	Democrat,	254
Winfield Scott, Va.,	1,386,578	Whig,	42
John Parker Hale, N. H.,	156,149	Free Soil.	

Vice-President.

William Rufus King, Ala.,	Democrat,	254
William Alexander Graham, N. C.,	Whig,	42
George W. Julian, Ind.,	Free Soil.	

1856—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 296.

President.

James Buchanan, Pa.,	1,838,169	Democrat,	174
John Charles Fremont, Cal.,	1,341,264	Republican,	114
Millard Fillmore, N. Y.,	874,534	American,	8

Vice-President.

John Cabell Breckenridge, Ky., . . .	Democrat,	174
William L. Dayton, N. J., ...	Republican,	114
Andrew Jackson Donelson, Tenn., . .	American,	8

1860—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 303.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Ill., . .	1,866,352	Republican,	180
John Cabell Breckenridge, Ky.,	845,763	Democrat,	72
John Bell, Tenn., ...	589,581	Union,	39
Stephen Arnold Douglas, Ill., .	1,375,157	Democrat,	12

Vice-President.

Hannibal Hamlin, Me., ...	Republican,	180
Joseph Lane, Oregon, ...	Democrat,	72
Edward Everett, Mass., ...	Union,	39
Herschel V. Johnson, Ga., ...	Democrat,	12

1864—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 233.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Ill., . . .	2,216,067	Republican,	212
Geo. Brinton McClellan, N. J.,	1,808,725	Democrat,	21

Vice-President.

Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, ...	Republican,	212
George H. Pendleton, Ohio, ...	Democrat,	21

1868—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 294.

President.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill., .	3,015,071	Republican,	214
Horatio Seymour, New York,	2,709,613	Democrat,	80

Vice-President.

Schuyler Colfax, Indiana, ...	Republican,	214
Francis Preston Blair, Jr., Missouri, .	Democrat,	80

1872—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 366.

President.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill., .	3,597,070	Republican,	300
Horace Greeley, New York, .	2,834,079	Lib.-Repub.,	66
Charles O'Conor, New York,	29,408	Democrat.	
James Black, Pennsylvania, .	5,608	Prohibition.	

Vice-President.

Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, ...	Republican,	300
Benjamin Gratz Brown, Missouri, . .	Lib.-Repub.,	66
John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, .	Democrat.	
John Russell, Michigan, ...	Prohibition.	

Greeley having died before the meeting of the Electoral College, the electors gave their votes for President as follows:

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Indiana, ...	42
Benjamin Gratz Brown, Missouri, ...	18
Horace Greeley, New York, ...	3
Charles J. Jenkins, ...	2
David Davis, Illinois, ...	1

The vote for Vice-President stood:

Benjamin Gratz Brown, Missouri, ...	47
George W. Julian, Indiana, ...	5
A. H. Colquitt, Georgia, ...	5
J. M. Palmer, Illinois, ...	3
T. E. Bramlette, ...	3
W. L. Groesbeck, ...	1
W. D. Machen, ...	1
N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, ...	1

1876—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 369.

President.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, O.,	4,033,295	Republican,	185
Samuel Jones Tilden, N. Y., .	4,284,265	Democrat,	184
Peter Cooper, New York, . .	81,737	Greenback.	
Green Clay Smith, Kentucky,	9,522	Prohibition.	

Vice-President.

William Almon Wheeler, New York, .	Republican,	185
Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Indiana, .	Democrat,	184
Samuel F. Cary, Ohio, ...	Greenback.	
Gideon T. Stewart, Ohio, ...	Prohibition.	

1880—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 369.

President.

James Abram Garfield, Ohio,	4,450,921	Republican, 217
Winfield Scott Hancock, N. Y.,	4,447,888	Democrat, 152
James B. Weaver, Iowa, . . .	307,740	Grnbk.-Labor.
Neal Dow, Maine, ...	10,305	Prohibition.
John W. Phelps, Vermont, . . .	707	American.

Vice-President.

Chester Allan Arthur, New York, . . .	Republican, 217
William H. English, Indiana, ...	Democrat, 152
B. J. Chambers, Texas, ...	Green'k-Labor
Henry A. Thompson, Ohio, ...	Prohibition.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, Kansas, ...	American.

1884—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 401.

President.

Grover Cleveland, N. Y., . .	4,911,017	Democrat, 219
James Gillespie Blaine, Maine,	4,848,334	Republican, 182
John P. St. John, Kansas, . .	151,809	Prohibition.
Benj. Franklin Butler, Mass.,	133,825	Anti-Monopoly Green'k-Labor.

Vice-President.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Indiana, .	Democrat, 219
John Alexander Logan, Illinois, . . .	Republican, 182
William Daniel, Maryland, ...	Prohibition.
Absolom M. West, Mississippi, . . .	Anti-Monopoly Green'k-Labor.

1888—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 401.

President.

Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, .	5,439,853	Republican, 233
Grover Cleveland, New York,	5,540,329	Democrat, 168
Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey, .	249,506	Prohibition.
Alson J. Streeter, Illinois, . .	146,935	Union-Labor.
Robert H. Cowdrey, Illinois, .	2,818	United-Labor.
James L. Curtis, New York, .	1,591	American.
Belva Lockwood, Washington, D. C.,		National Equal-Rights.
Albert E. Redstone, California, . . .		Industrial- Reform

Vice-President.

Levi Parsons Morton, New York, . . .	Republican, 233
Allen G. Thurman, Ohio, ...	Democrat, 168
John A. Brooks, Missouri, ...	Prohibition.
Charles E. Cunningham, Arkansas, . .	Union-Labor.
William H. T. Wakefield, Kansas, . . .	United-Labor.
James R. Greer, Tennessee, ...	American.
Charles Stuart Wells, Pennsylvania, .	National Equal-Rights.
John Colvin, Kansas, ...	Industrial-Reform.

1892—NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 444.

President.

Grover Cleveland, New York,	5,556,533	Democrat, 277
Benjamin Harrison, Indiana,	5,175,577	Republican, 145
James B. Weaver, Iowa, . .	1,122,045	Populist, 22
John Bidwell, California, . .	279,191	Prohibition.
Simon Wing, Massachusetts, .	21,191	Socialistic-Lab.

Vice-President.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Illinois, . . .	Democrat, 277
Whitelaw Reid, New York, ...	Republican, 145
James G. Field, Virginia, ...	Populist, 22
James B. Cranfill, Texas, ...	Prohibition.
Charles H. Hatchett, New York, . . .	Socialistic-Lab.

OF THE PRESIDENTS,

Seven were Vice-Presidents; ten were United States Senators, and one, Tyler, was President *pro tem.;* thirteen were Representatives in Congress, and one, Polk, was Speaker of the House; six were Secretaries of State, but none ever held any other Cabinet office; two, John Adams and Jefferson, signed the Declaration of Independence, and two, Washington and Madison, the Constitution; six were born in Virginia; fifteen were farmers' sons; eighteen were lawyers; three, John Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, died on the 4th of July, and fifteen were graduates of colleges. Three, Madison, Buchanan and Hayes, were elected notwithstanding New York voted against them. The electoral vote of that state elected John Adams, Jefferson (first time), Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Lincoln (first time), Garfield, Cleveland (first time) and Benjamin Harrison. Polk was the only President ever elected with his own state voting against him. Van Buren held more high offices than any other man under our government, having been President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, Minister to England, United States Senator and Governor of New York. Four Presidents, William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln and Garfield, and five Vice-Presidents, Clinton, Gerry, King, Wilson and Hendricks, died in office. Pierce was the only President who did not make a change in his Cabinet. Calhoun resigned the office of Vice-President shortly before his term expired to become United States Senator. Eight of the Presidents were re-elected, and two, Jackson and Cleveland, were candidates three times in succession, and were each twice elected. Grant was the youngest (47) and William Henry Harrison (68) the oldest. Eight of the Vice-Presidents were from New York.

OF THE CABINET

Officers, Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, served the longest term, having been Secretary of the Treasury from January, 1802, to February, 1814. More distinguished statesmen have held the offices of Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury than that of President. The most eminently distinguished Cabinet was that of President Monroe during his second term. Massachusetts and New York have been most favored with Cabinet positions, while Rhode Island is the only one of the thirteen original states that has furnished no Cabinet officer.

In 1886 Congress passed a law placing the Presidential succession in the Cabinet as follows:

"In the case of removal by death, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President a member of the Cabinet shall in the following order act as President until the disability is removed or a President is elected: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture; provided, Congress be not then in session, or within twenty days of its regular session, in which case the acting President shall issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting."

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